



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BRAZIL.

Report from Rio de Janeiro—Inspection of vessels—Plague and small-pox—Outbreak of plague at Campos.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Stewart reports, July 23, as follows:

Week ended July 15, 1906. Vessels inspected and received bills of health as follows:

On the 9th instant the British steamship *Cynthia* for Pensacola with no passengers of any class, no change in the personnel of the crew, and vessel in water ballast; on the 10th instant the British steamship *Melderkin* for New York with no cargo, no passengers, and no change in the crew personnel; and on the 14th instant the German steamship *Guenther* for New York with a small cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with no change in the personnel of the crew.

On the 6th instant, accidentally omitted from report for the week ended the 8th instant, the British steamship *Grecian Prince* for New York, with a small cargo of coffee, no passengers of any class, and with 2 new members of the crew taken on in this port.

Mortality in Rio de Janeiro.—Week ended July 15, 1906. Total deaths during the week, 240. No deaths from yellow fever, bubonic plague, or smallpox occurred, but there were 2 new cases of bubonic plague and 2 new cases of variola reported during the week. At the end of the week there were in the hospital of São Sebastião 5 cases of plague under treatment and 8 cases of suspicious illness under observation.

Outbreak of plague at Campos.—Bubonic plague has broken out in the city of Campos, State of Rio de Janeiro, a city situated about 40 miles northeast of the city of Rio de Janeiro and on the line of the Leopoldina railway.

Four deaths are reported for the last 4 days; the number of cases is not stated. The origin of this infection is not determined at present.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Cooke reports as follows:

Week ended August 30, 1906. Present officially estimated population, 9,000; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 24	Anselm.....	New Orleans	42
25	Belize	Mobile	18
29	Indianapolis	New Orleans	25